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of Latin students was 349,456 in 1905, 460,303 in 1910 a gain of 110,847. The showing is still better in the combined public and private schools for there the relative decrease is one-tenth of 1 per cent in the five years, and the absolute increase is from 435,309 to 561,094, a gain of 125,785. And when one reflects that the enormously rapid growth in high-school attendance is at least partly due to changes in the curriculum calculated to attract students who neither would nor could study Latin successfully he may fairly feel that the figures represent a genuine relative gain for Latin among those qualified to profit by its study.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting at Indianapolis was well attended, in spite of the difficulties of travel incident to the recent floods. In a program full of interesting papers, perhaps the most notable feature was the group of papers exhibiting great and constructive interest in classical studies by men not professionally connected with this department. Two of these papers, "The Classical Tradition and the Study of English," and "The Value of the Classics to Students in English," presented by Professor Buck of the University of Nebraska, and Professor Denny of the Ohio State University, respectively, offered a strong argument for the classics, the stronger for the fact that the writers were professors, not of Greek and Latin, but of English. The third paper, "The Value of the Classics in Modern Education," written by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz had still further weight because the writer speaks from a world supposed to be especially indifferent, if not hostile, to humanistic studies. Dr. Steinmetz is superintendent of the General Electrical Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and is himself his own best argument in support of his theme; for he proves that the enlightening and informing influences of classical studies can accompany their devotees into the practical world of business as well as into the quieter and more sympathetic seclusion of college walls.

Aside from the routine business of election of officers (see the third cover page of the *Journal*), the following items will be of general interest:

The adoption of the report of a special committee that it is desirable to meet with the American Philological Association and the American Archaeological Association whenever their meetings shall be in the territory of our own Association.

The admission of the state of Utah into the "Union" of our Association.

Two proposed amendments to the constitution, authorizing a new officer, to be called Assistant Secretary, and making the president of the Association chairman of the program committee.

THE SABIN MANUAL AND EXHIBIT

The large number of persons who have subscribed for this work will be pleased to know that arrangements are nearly completed for its publication, and that it will in all probability be ready to be delivered to subscribers near the first of September. Meanwhile, all who intend to subscribe are urged to do so at once, in order that the publication of the work may be still further assured. A blank subscription form will be furnished on application to the office of the *Classical Journal*.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The choice of Clark College as the place of the annual meeting of the Classical Association of New England was a happy one. The central location of Worcester enabled members from widely separated districts to come together without too great inconvenience, and the generous hospitality of President and Mrs. Sanford and the classical faculty of the college made the social part of the gathering particularly successful.

The program offered a wide variety of subject and treatment; classical pedagogy, Latin grammar, archaeology, and antiquities, all had due attention; no paper this year dealt with a distinctively literary or historical subject. The address of welcome, sometimes a perfunctory affair, set a high standard for the meeting; in a carefully prepared paper President Sanford discussed some of the problems of the classical teacher in a most suggestive and constructive

way. It was encouraging to find a progressive college president so appreciative of the place of classical studies in the college and so well informed as to the peculiar problems of the department. The evening address by Professor Gulick of Harvard on "Recent Work on the Acropolis" was a model of exposition of technical detail in such way as to show its bearing on large questions, and to make it intelligible to a general audience.

Three careful papers on Dr. Rouse's "direct method" in classical teaching aroused especial interest; unfortunately a crowded program left so little time for the discussion of this question that it was impossible to judge of the attitude of New England teachers generally as to the new movement. There is certainly strong opposition on the part of some of the most competent men. Apparently little has as yet been done to test the new method in New England schools.

The association welcomed Professor Terrell of the University of Kentucky as the representative of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, and Professor McCrea of Columbia from the Association of the Atlantic States. A report by Professor McCrea on the results of the last Latin examinations of the College Board was received with especial interest. A paper on the life and work of the late Professor Goodwin, one of the founders of the association, was read by Professor Clifford Moore in the necessary absence of its author, Professor Smyth, of Harvard.

One of the most suggestive parts on the program was fifteen minutes of offhand testimony by various members tending to offset a feeling of discouragement that had been manifest in some of the papers; a good many facts were presented that tended to show that our fight for the classics in New England is not to be a losing one.

The association voted, on recommendation of its executive committee, that it is inadvisable to enter into formal union with the two other classical associations through a central council, to be composed of the three secretaries acting *ex officio*. There was unfortunately no opportunity for discussion of the possibility of effecting such union through some other form of machinery.

Principal Henry Pennypacker of the Boston Latin School was elected president for the coming year.

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON

Harry Langford Wilson, professor of Roman archaeology and epigraphy in the Johns Hopkins University and president of the Archaeological Institute of America, died of pneumonia in the Columbia Hospital, Pittsburgh, on February 23. He had come to Pittsburgh for a conference upon the work of the institute; the attack of the disease was sudden and irresistible.

Mr. Wilson was born at Wilton, Ontario, October 28, 1867, the son of a clergyman. He graduated from Queen's University, Canada, with the degree of B.A. in 1887. Continuing his studies the following year in the same institution, he received the degree of Master of Arts with the Prince of Wales gold medal for work in Latin and Greek. After fruitful experience as a teacher in secondary schools, in 1893 he entered the Johns Hopkins University, choosing as his lines of work Latin, Sanskrit, and Greek. His ability was recognized by the award first of a university scholarship, later of a fellowship; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him in 1896, his dissertation being a study of the metaphors in the epic poems of Statius.

In 1895 Mr. Wilson was appointed instructor in Latin in the Johns Hopkins University. Seven years later he became an associate professor; his promotion to full rank came in 1906. The collegiate year 1906-7 he spent as professor in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, where his work, notwithstanding the brevity of the period of service, made a strong impression. He was elected president of the Archaeological Institute by the Council at the meeting in Washington, December 31, 1912. He was a member of the American Philological Association and the Imperial German Archaeological Institute. Queen's University had given recognition of his work as a scholar in 1903 by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Of his service in the Johns Hopkins University a colleague writes as follows:

Professor Wilson was a man of the highest ideals in scholarship, and a very valuable officer of the University. As an advisor to students, he took his duties very seriously and conscientiously, and gave his best attention and his best judgment to every problem which was submitted to him. He was deeply

interested in the religious life of the University, and served for several years as president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was an excellent committee man, and often found himself detailed to consider some special question of University policy or administration. For the past two years he served on the important committee of the Faculty which has charge of the arrangements of the new academic building at Homewood. When he was called upon to organize the new department of Roman archaeology, he displayed an energy and resource which none but his intimate friends could have expected, and almost immediately brought it to a high degree of efficiency. He was able to secure much valuable material for the archaeological museum, and the present arrangement of the museum is mainly due to him.

The list of Mr. Wilson's publications comprises some fifty titles, covering a wide range of subjects, philological in part, in part archaeological. Best known is his excellent edition of the *Satires* of Juvenal, which was published in 1903. Of articles and reviews a considerable number appeared in the *American Journal of Philology*; others in the publications of the American Philological Association, in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, and in German periodicals. In recent years Mr. Wilson contributed frequently to the *Classical Weekly*. His published work is characterized by soundness of scholarship, thoroughness, commendable caution in dealing with inconclusive evidence, and lucidity of exposition.

Of Mr. Wilson's services to the Archaeological Institute it is difficult to speak in a few words. When the request came from Canadian colleagues to extend its work to the Dominion of Canada, he gave lectures in a number of Canadian cities and stimulated the formation of affiliated societies. He lectured for the institute also upon the different circuits in the United States, arousing interest in its work and gaining familiarity with its problems. His lectures manifested an unusual gift of clear and forceful presentation, free from impertinent erudition. He was recorder for three years, then for one year a vice-president. The position of president of the institute was not desired by him, yet when unanimously elected he accepted the responsibility as an opportunity for service. He mastered the details of the new office, undertaken in addition to his work in the university, and formed large plans upon the execution of which he was just entering when death came.

Mr. Wilson was cut off in the prime of life, when the amount and

excellence of work already accomplished gave rich promise for the future, for those years of larger vision and more mature reflection in which men of power find avenues of opportunity opening up increasingly before them. The co-operation of his university in providing better facilities for the work connected with his chair and at the same time encouraging him to serve the institute to which he was so devoted seemed a happy augury. The loss is irreparable.

To those who knew Mr. Wilson more intimately has come a sense of personal bereavement. There has passed from among us a refined and gracious personality that was true to the highest ideals, that moved on a plane above pettiness, that was serene, unselfish, hopeful, strong. Yet most cruelly has the unexpected blow fallen upon those nearest him, upon the wife and daughter, and the aged mother in Canada.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY